

# TRENDS

Vol. 57 No. 3

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Research &amp; Planning

## Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefits

### UI Benefit Exhaustion Rate Drops to Historic Low in 2019

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

*The total number of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit recipients decreased from 2018 to 2019, continuing a downward. The UI benefit exhaustion rate also decreased substantially, and reached a historic low of 16.5% in 2019.*

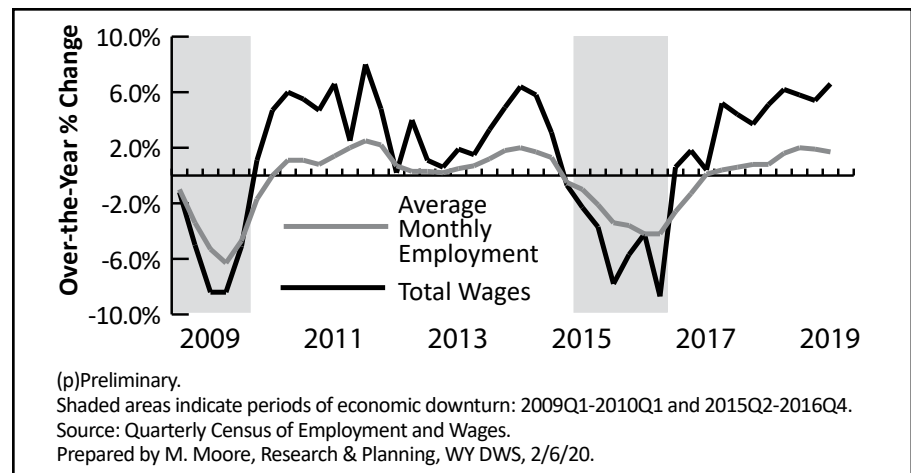
In 2019, Wyoming's economy continued to recover from the state's recent economic downturn, which lasted from second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to fourth quarter 2016 (2016Q4)<sup>1</sup>. Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment data show that the economy recovered at a greater rate during the

most recent four quarters (2018Q4 to 2019Q3) than the previous four quarters (2017Q4 to 2018Q3), as average monthly employment

and total wages have both increased at greater rates (see Figure 1). This article

(Text continued on page 3)

<sup>1</sup> The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has defined an economic downturn as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment (the number of jobs worked) and total wages, based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Wyoming has experienced two periods of economic downturn over the last decade: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.

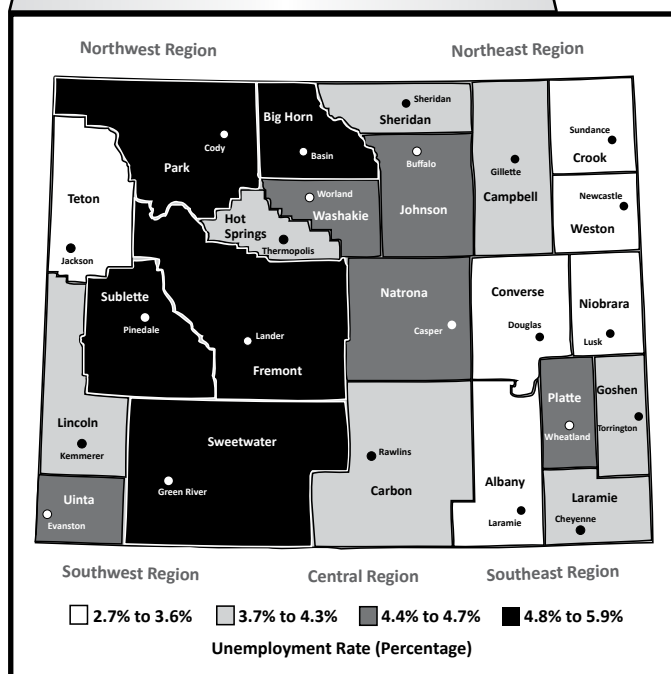


**Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q3**

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's total employment within elementary, middle, and secondary schools was 21,250 in May 2018, with teaching occupations making up almost half of those jobs. ... page 11
- The number of building permits issued for single family homes in Wyoming rose 20.8% from January 2019 to January 2020. ... page 16

### Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, January 2020 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the  
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ISSN 0512-4409

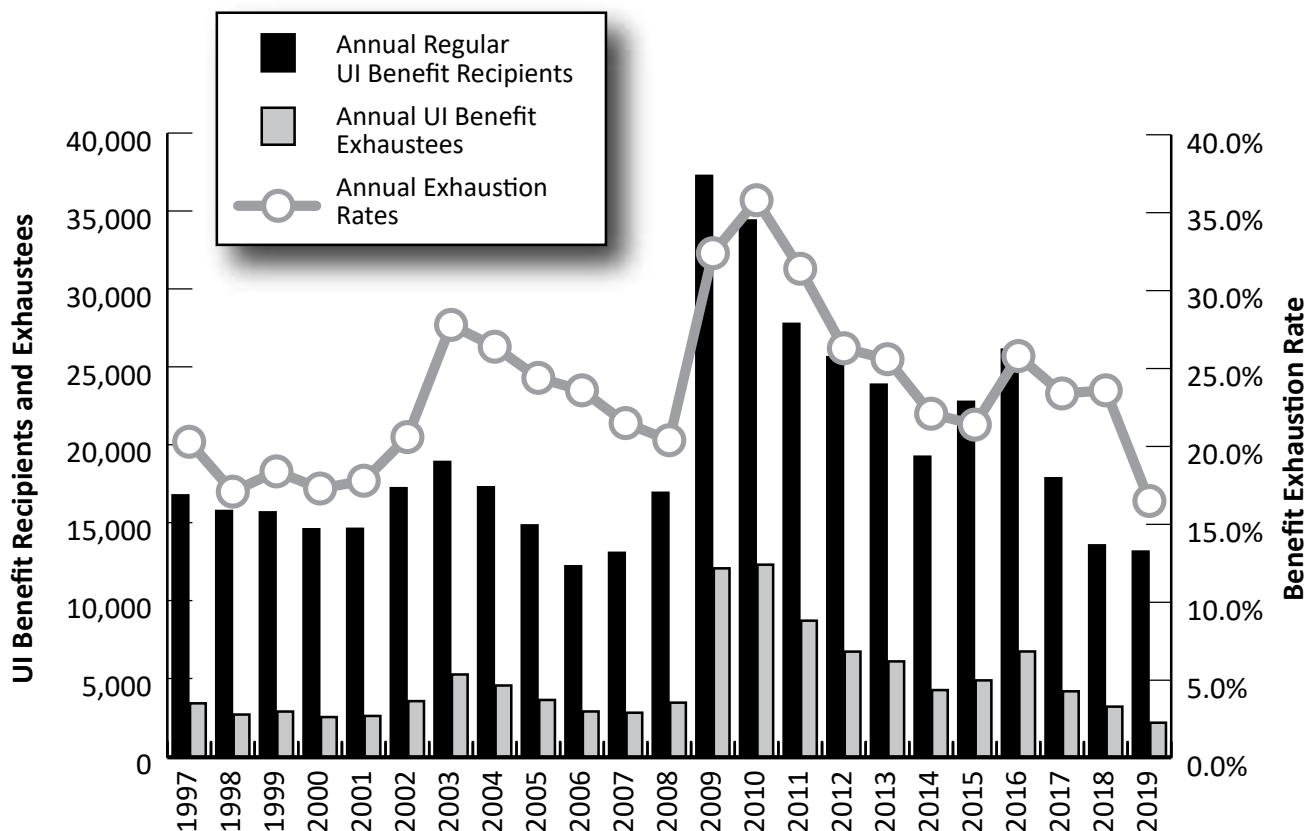
(Text continued from page 1)

examines the most current UI statistics and provides additional information for a better understanding of the current Wyoming economy.

### UI Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

Statewide, a total of 13,144 unemployed workers received UI benefits in 2019, down 2.9% from the 13,543 in 2018 (see Figure 2 and Table 1, page 4). However, far fewer UI recipients exhausted their eligible

regular UI benefits, as the number dropped from 3,195 in 2018 to 2,163 in 2019, a decrease of 1,032, or 32.3%. The exhaustion rate of 16.5% was the lowest since 1997, the first year for which data are available. The exhaustion rate is calculated by dividing the number of recipients who exhausted their benefits (2,163 in 2019) by the total number of claimants (13,144). The lower number of UI claimants could mean that fewer people lost jobs in 2019 and needed to collect UI benefits as their temporary financial support. The large reduction in the number of exhaustees and exhaustion rate may indicate that job opportunities improved from 2018 to 2019; this seems



Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.  
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/14/20.

Figure 2: Wyoming Annual UI Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 1997-2019

consistent with changes in average employment, which increased 1.6% from fiscal year 2018 to 2019.

Seventeen of Wyoming's 23 counties experienced a decrease in UI recipients over the year (see Table 2, page 5). The counties with the greatest decreases were Laramie (-198, or -11.0%),

Sheridan (-116, or -17.9%), and Albany (-106, or -23.1%) counties. Increases were seen in six counties, led by Campbell (184, or 21.9%) and Sweetwater (66, or 8.3%). The number of out-of-state claimants increased by 49, or 2.0%. Out-of-state claimants also accounted for the greatest share of all claimants in

2019, (2,450, or 18.6%) followed by Natrona (1,762, or 13.4%) and Laramie (1,598, or 12.2%) counties.

At the industry level, more than one in four claims (3,701, or 28.2%) were from construction (see Table 3, page 6). Accommodation & food services contributed 1,743 claims (13.3%), followed by mining (1,288, or 9.8%), administrative & waste services (865, or 6.6%), and health care & social assistance (718, or 5.5%). Table 3 also shows that more than one-third (622, or 35.7%) of UI recipients from accommodation & food services were out-of-state claimants, and nearly half (338, or 43.1%) of claimants in a nonclassified industry were from out of state as well.

Over the year, the number of UI recipients decreased in most industries (see Table 4, page 7). The greatest decrease was seen in public administration (-378, or -48.0%), followed by construction (-266, or -6.7%) and accommodation & food services (-256, or -12.8%). Increases were seen in five industries, including mining (634, or 96.9%) and nonclassified (489, or 165.8%). The increase in mining claims

**Table 1: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees in Wyoming, 1997-2019<sup>a</sup>**

Year	Total Recipients			Exhaustees			Benefit Exhaustion Rate <sup>b</sup>
	N	Over-the-Year Change	%	N	Over-the-Year Change	%	
1997	16,750			3,407			20.3
1998	15,748	-1,002	-6.0	2,687	-720	-21.1	17.1
1999	15,660	-88	-0.6	2,880	193	7.2	18.4
2000	14,575	-1,085	-6.9	2,525	-355	-12.3	17.3
2001	14,604	29	0.2	2,597	72	2.9	17.8
2002	17,211	2,607	17.9	3,548	951	36.6	20.6
2003	18,896	1,685	9.8	5,258	1,710	48.2	27.8
2004	17,269	-1,627	-8.6	4,551	-707	-13.4	26.4
2005	14,824	-2,445	-14.2	3,623	-928	-20.4	24.4
2006	12,201	-2,623	-17.7	2,885	-738	-20.4	23.6
2007	13,064	863	7.1	2,804	-81	-2.8	21.5
2008	16,916	3,852	29.5	3,450	646	23.0	20.4
2009	37,251	20,335	120.2	12,069	8,619	249.8	32.4
2010	34,388	-2,863	-7.7	12,304	235	1.9	35.8
2011	27,756	-6,632	-19.3	8,710	-3,594	-29.2	31.4
2012	25,617	-2,139	-7.7	6,725	-1,985	-22.8	26.3
2013	23,854	-1,763	-6.9	6,098	-627	-9.3	25.6
2014	19,232	-4,622	-19.4	4,257	-1,841	-30.2	22.1
2015	22,753	3,521	18.3	4,880	623	14.6	21.4
2016	26,101	3,348	14.7	6,735	1,855	38.0	25.8
2017	17,849	-8,252	-31.6	4,178	-2,557	-38.0	23.4
2018	13,543	-4,306	-24.1	3,195	-983	-23.5	23.6
2019	13,144	-399	-2.9	2,163	-1,032	-32.3	16.5

<sup>a</sup>1997 is the first year for which UI claims data are available.

<sup>b</sup>The exhaustion rate is calculated by dividing the number of exhaustees by the total number of benefit recipients.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance statistics, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.



was due in part to the temporary closure of the Belle Ayr and Eagle Butte coal mines in July when owner Blackjewel LLC declared bankruptcy (Erickson, 2019).

In terms of UI exhaustions, mining had the lowest rate in 2019 (8.2%), while management of companies & enterprises had the highest (42.9%), followed by utilities (38.1%). In summary, mining experienced a large increase in UI recipients in 2019, but had the lowest exhaustion rate among all industries. This indicates that most of the unemployed workers in mining likely were reemployed in a shorter period than other industries.

### Benefit Exhaustions

Some demographic trends of UI recipients and their relationship with the UI exhaustion rates seem more consistent over the years (see Table 5, page 8). For example, the data show that 31.3% of claimants ages 65 and older exhausted their benefits, compared to 12.5% of claimants ages 25-34 and 14.2% of claimants ages 35-44. This indicates that

in general, older unemployed workers had more difficulty finding reemployment than younger individuals in Wyoming. Table 5 also shows that women (19.9%) were more likely to exhaust their UI benefits than men (14.8%).

Individuals with higher wages before their layoffs had lower exhaustion rates. Among individuals who made \$60,000 or more, 8.6%

exhausted their benefits. By comparison, the exhaustion rate for individuals who made \$20,000-\$29,999 was 20.5%. A higher pre-layoff wage makes an individual qualify for more weeks of UI benefit. The maximum number of weeks an individual may collect UI benefit in Wyoming is 26. More weeks of benefits allows individuals more time to find a job before they exhaust their benefits, hence

**Table 3: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence for Claimant, 2018 and 2019**

County	2018		2019		Change, 2018-2019	
	N	Column %	N	Column %	N	Row %
Albany	459	3.4	353	2.7	-106	-23.1
Big Horn	240	1.8	196	1.5	-44	-18.3
Campbell	840	6.2	1,024	7.8	184	21.9
Carbon	274	2.0	236	1.8	-38	-13.9
Converse	197	1.5	185	1.4	-12	-6.1
Crook	87	0.6	118	0.9	31	35.6
Fremont	943	7.0	935	7.1	-8	-0.8
Goshen	164	1.2	173	1.3	9	5.5
Hot Springs	81	0.6	76	0.6	-5	-6.2
Johnson	166	1.2	165	1.3	-1	-0.6
Laramie	1,796	13.3	1,598	12.2	-198	-11.0
Lincoln	275	2.0	251	1.9	-24	-8.7
Natrona	1,846	13.6	1,762	13.4	-84	-4.6
Niobrara	21	0.2	23	0.2	2	9.5
Park	712	5.3	676	5.1	-36	-5.1
Platte	156	1.2	142	1.1	-14	-9.0
Sheridan	648	4.8	532	4.1	-116	-17.9
Sublette	128	0.9	169	1.3	41	32.0
Sweetwater	792	5.8	858	6.5	66	8.3
Teton	696	5.1	648	4.9	-48	-6.9
Uinta	319	2.4	272	2.1	-47	-14.7
Washakie	176	1.3	170	1.3	-6	-3.4
Weston	97	0.7	71	0.5	-26	-26.8
Out-of-State	2,401	17.7	2,450	18.6	49	2.0
Unclassified	29	0.2	61	0.5	32	110.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-399</b>	<b>-2.9</b>

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

the lower exhaustion rate for those with higher pre-layoff wages.

### Statewide UI Benefits Expenses

In 2019, the UI division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services paid a total of \$49.5 million in UI benefits to unemployed workers. This was essentially unchanged from 2018, and marked the second lowest level since 2008 (see Figure 3, page 9). Wyoming's UI benefit expenses experienced a continued decline from 2011 to 2014 after the peak level in 2010 (\$231.0 million), which was during the state's previous economic downturn that followed

the nation's great recession. Total benefits paid increased during the most recent economic downturn in 2015 and 2016, and then decreased again in 2017 and 2018.

Industrywide, nearly one-third (31.1%, or \$15.4 million) of total UI benefits in 2019 were paid to those who worked in the construction industry (see Table 6, page 9). Claimants from accommodation & food services collected 10.7%, or \$5.3 million, followed by those from mining with 8.9%, or \$4.4 million. Over the year, 14 industries showed a decrease in UI benefit expenses, while seven industries showed an increase. Benefit expenses for the nonclassified industry increased by \$1.7 million (157.0%), followed by mining (\$1.7 million, or 61.8%). In contrast, the total amount of benefits paid to claimants

**Table 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2019**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Wyoming Residents		Out-of-State Residents		Total	
		N	Row %	N	Row %	N	Column %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	109	85.8	18	14.2	127	1.0
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	1,082	84.0	206	16.0	1,288	9.8
22	Utilities	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	0.2
23	Construction	2,961	80.0	740	20.0	3,701	28.2
31-33	Manufacturing	561	92.6	45	7.4	606	4.6
42	Wholesale Trade	251	93.7	17	6.3	268	2.0
44-45	Retail Trade	681	91.9	60	8.1	741	5.6
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	463	86.1	75	13.9	538	4.1
51	Information	112	92.6	9	7.4	121	0.9
52	Finance & Insurance	87	94.6	5	5.4	92	0.7
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	116	89.9	13	10.1	129	1.0
54	Professional & Technical Services	323	76.2	101	23.8	424	3.2
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	2	28.6	5	71.4	7	0.1
56	Administrative & Waste Services	783	90.5	82	9.5	865	6.6
61	Educational Services	154	89.5	18	10.5	172	1.3
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	689	96.0	29	4.0	718	5.5
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	136	89.5	16	10.5	152	1.2
72	Accommodation & Food Services	1,121	64.3	622	35.7	1,743	13.3
81	Other Services	208	87.4	30	12.6	238	1.8
92	Public Administration	389	95.1	20	4.9	409	3.1
	Nonclassified	446	56.9	338	43.1	784	6.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,694</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

from public administration decreased by \$1.4 million (-45.5%), with over the year decreases also seen in industries such as accommodation & food services (-\$575,603, or -9.8%) and retail trade (-\$573,663, or -18.3%).

Table 7 (see page 10) shows Wyoming UI benefit expenses by county for 2018 and 2019. Fifteen of the state's 23 counties experienced a decrease in total benefits paid over the year, with the greatest decreases seen in Laramie (-\$821,390, or -12.7%), Sheridan (-\$322,106, or -14.0%), and Albany (-\$303,548, or -18.2%) counties. Of the eight counties that experienced an increase in benefit expenses, the greatest increases were seen in Campbell (\$554,951, or 18.4%) and

Sweetwater (\$546,101, or 19.2%) counties. A total of \$10.8 million in UI benefits was paid to out-of-state claimants, or 21.9% of all benefits and an over-the-year increase of \$1.1 million, or 10.9%. The two counties that accounted for the greatest proportion of total benefit expenses in 2019 were Natrona (\$6.3 million, or 12.8%) and Laramie (\$5.6 million, or 11.4%).

### Conclusion

Total UI benefit expenses remained largely unchanged from 2018 to 2019 and were at the lowest level since 2007. The number of UI benefit recipients decreased slightly (-2.9%) over the year, and the UI

**Table 4: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2018-2019**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	UI Recipients		Change		Exhaustion Rate	
		2018	2019	N	%	2018	2019
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	156	127	-29	-18.6	26.9	21.3
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	654	1,288	634	96.9	17.3	8.2
22	Utilities	29	21	-8	-27.6	27.6	38.1
23	Construction	3,967	3,701	-266	-6.7	18.0	12.9
31-33	Manufacturing	566	606	40	7.1	21.4	18.5
42	Wholesale Trade	265	268	3	1.1	27.9	19.0
44-45	Retail Trade	906	741	-165	-18.2	31.6	22.1
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	546	538	-8	-1.5	20.9	13.9
51	Information	124	121	-3	-2.4	32.3	28.1
52	Finance & Insurance	161	92	-69	-42.9	36.6	19.6
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	162	129	-33	-20.4	32.7	29.5
54	Professional & Technical Services	366	424	58	15.8	24.3	16.3
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	14	7	-7	-50.0	35.7	42.9
56	Administrative & Waste Services	937	865	-72	-7.7	27.5	23.2
61	Educational Services	272	172	-100	-36.8	36.4	21.5
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	858	718	-140	-16.3	27.5	18.2
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	197	152	-45	-22.8	30.5	21.7
72	Accommodation & Food Services	1,999	1,743	-256	-12.8	22.2	17.2
81	Other Services	282	238	-44	-15.6	28.7	24.4
92	Public Administration	787	409	-378	-48.0	28.7	22.7
	Nonclassified	295	784	489	165.8	25.4	16.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,543</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>-399</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

benefit exhaustion rate decreased substantially from 23.6% in 2018 to 16.5% in 2019. The data presented in this article indicate that there were fewer layoffs statewide, and more job opportunities were available compared to the previous year. The decreases in the number of UI benefit recipients and total benefits paid are consistent with growth in UI-covered employment, indicating that the state's economy continued to improve in 2019.

The data discussed in this article are

available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm>. That page also includes monthly UI claims reports and statistics.

## References

Erickson, C. (2019, July 1). Wyoming coal mines close, send 700 workers home after bankruptcy filing. *Casper-Star Tribune*. Retrieved February 28, 2020, from <https://tinyurl.com/y5ye3gvj>

**Table 5: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate, 2018 and 2019**

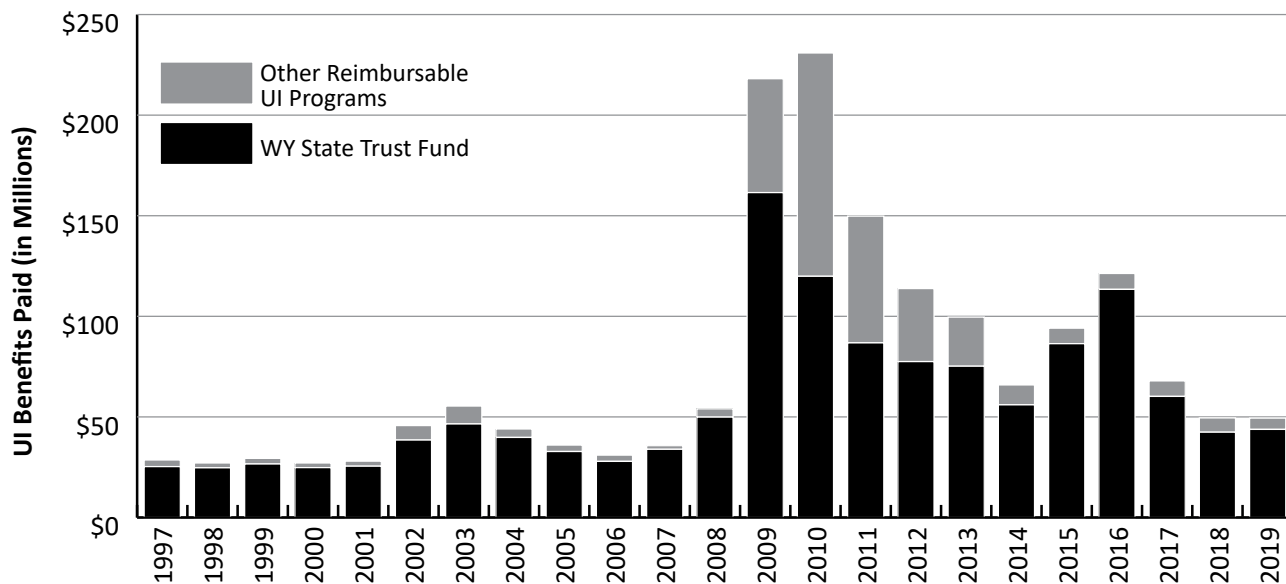
Category		2018			2019		
		UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate
Age	16-24	997	145	14.5	811	94	11.6
	25-34	3,223	610	18.9	3,093	387	12.5
	35-44	2,912	616	21.2	3,035	431	14.2
	45-54	2,765	660	23.9	2,663	463	17.4
	55-64	2,821	817	29.0	2,722	531	19.5
	65+	825	347	42.1	820	257	31.3
Gender	Men	8,952	1,876	21.0	8,825	1,302	14.8
	Women	4,591	1,319	28.7	4,319	861	19.9
Total Base Period Wages	\$0-\$9,999	1,037	363	35.0	713	200	28.1
	\$10,000-\$19,999	2,858	948	33.2	2,378	598	25.1
	\$20,000-\$29,999	2,932	785	26.8	2,641	541	20.5
	\$30,000-\$39,999	2,403	462	19.2	2,148	321	14.9
	\$40,000-\$49,999	1,666	244	14.6	1,703	173	10.2
	\$50,000-\$59,999	1,042	138	13.2	1,146	122	10.6
	\$60,000+	1,605	255	15.9	2,415	208	8.6
Weeks Eligible for Benefit	0-9	81	7	8.6	6	N/D	N/D
	10-14	1,314	652	49.6	975	368	37.7
	15-19	2,250	770	34.2	2,046	568	27.8
	20-25	3,776	737	19.5	3,296	476	14.4
	Maximum = 26	6,122	1,029	16.8	6,821	750	11.0
Number of Employers in Base Period	1	7,158	1,631	22.8	7,261	1,154	15.9
	2	3,620	891	24.6	3,403	588	17.3
	3	1,545	389	25.2	1,475	248	16.8
	4	691	163	23.6	609	105	17.2
	5 or More	516	121	23.4	395	68	17.2
	Unknown	13	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,543</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>16.5</b>

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.





Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/14/20.

Figure 3: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2019

Table 6: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses for Wyoming by Industry, 2018-2019

County	2018		2019		Change, 2018-2019	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	Row %
Agriculture	\$447,099	0.9	\$475,025	1.0	\$27,926	6.2
Mining	\$2,712,042	5.5	\$4,388,026	8.9	\$1,675,984	61.8
Utilities	\$139,911	0.3	\$114,027	0.2	-\$25,884	-18.5
Construction	\$15,016,474	30.4	\$15,388,334	31.1	\$371,860	2.5
Manufacturing	\$1,908,579	3.9	\$2,115,536	4.3	\$206,957	10.8
Wholesale Trade	\$1,161,547	2.3	\$1,058,910	2.1	-\$102,637	-8.8
Retail Trade	\$3,134,421	6.3	\$2,560,758	5.2	-\$573,663	-18.3
Transportation & Warehousing	\$2,063,682	4.2	\$1,984,139	4.0	-\$79,543	-3.9
Information	\$490,971	1.0	\$479,496	1.0	-\$11,475	-2.3
Finance & Insurance	\$684,335	1.4	\$459,297	0.9	-\$225,038	-32.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$705,191	1.4	\$596,827	1.2	-\$108,364	-15.4
Professional & Technical Services	\$1,244,969	2.5	\$1,607,181	3.2	\$362,212	29.1
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$27,909	0.1	\$41,540	0.1	\$13,631	48.8
Administrative & Waste Services	\$3,599,390	7.3	\$3,375,917	6.8	-\$223,473	-6.2
Educational Services	\$1,065,467	2.2	\$883,338	1.8	-\$182,129	-17.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$3,047,306	6.2	\$2,568,985	5.2	-\$478,321	-15.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$797,664	1.6	\$561,317	1.1	-\$236,347	-29.6
Accommodation & Food Services	\$5,892,298	11.9	\$5,316,695	10.7	-\$575,603	-9.8
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$1,067,011	2.2	\$988,206	2.0	-\$78,805	-7.4
Public Administration	\$3,170,066	6.4	\$1,728,901	3.5	-\$1,441,165	-45.5
Nonclassified	\$1,082,976	2.2	\$2,783,235	5.6	\$1,700,259	157.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,459,308</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$49,475,690</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$16,382</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.  
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

**Table 7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2018-2019**

County	2018		2019		Change, 2018-2019	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	Row %
Albany	\$1,666,356	3.4	\$1,362,808	2.8	-\$303,548	-18.2
Big Horn	\$839,119	1.7	\$756,804	1.5	-\$82,315	-9.8
Campbell	\$3,014,059	6.1	\$3,569,010	7.2	\$554,951	18.4
Carbon	\$990,371	2.0	\$916,716	1.9	-\$73,655	-7.4
Converse	\$794,108	1.6	\$687,125	1.4	-\$106,983	-13.5
Crook	\$254,967	0.5	\$316,156	0.6	\$61,189	24.0
Fremont	\$3,483,244	7.0	\$3,471,809	7.0	-\$11,435	-0.3
Goshen	\$543,877	1.1	\$716,997	1.4	\$173,120	31.8
Hot Springs	\$197,666	0.4	\$238,580	0.5	\$40,914	20.7
Johnson	\$573,264	1.2	\$543,342	1.1	-\$29,922	-5.2
Laramie	\$6,457,535	13.1	\$5,636,145	11.4	-\$821,390	-12.7
Lincoln	\$1,055,681	2.1	\$919,378	1.9	-\$136,303	-12.9
Natrona	\$6,544,974	13.2	\$6,347,534	12.8	-\$197,440	-3.0
Niobrara	\$44,298	0.1	\$68,058	0.1	\$23,760	53.6
Park	\$2,456,032	5.0	\$2,330,927	4.7	-\$125,105	-5.1
Platte	\$512,580	1.0	\$522,737	1.1	\$10,157	2.0
Sheridan	\$2,295,430	4.6	\$1,973,324	4.0	-\$322,106	-14.0
Sublette	\$470,223	1.0	\$685,866	1.4	\$215,643	45.9
Sweetwater	\$2,838,426	5.7	\$3,384,527	6.8	\$546,101	19.2
Teton	\$2,397,386	4.8	\$2,272,692	4.6	-\$124,694	-5.2
Uinta	\$1,225,468	2.5	\$1,015,870	2.1	-\$209,598	-17.1
Washakie	\$647,495	1.3	\$492,891	1.0	-\$154,604	-23.9
Weston	\$311,631	0.6	\$295,824	0.6	-\$15,807	-5.1
Unknown (WY)	\$82,124	0.2	\$128,040	0.3	\$45,916	55.9
Out-of-State	\$9,762,994	19.7	\$10,822,530	21.9	\$1,059,536	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,459,308</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$49,475,690</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$16,382</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research &amp; Planning, WY DWS, 2/20/20.

**Available Online: Unemployment Insurance Statistics for Wyoming****<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm>****Monthly Data**

- Unemployment Insurance Claims Report
- Initial and continued claims charts
- Initial and continued claims by industry
- Initial and continued claims by county

**Annual Data**

- Demographics of UI benefit recipients and exhaustees
- Tax revenue
- Benefits paid
- Trust fund balance
- Benefits paid by county

## Employment in Elementary, Middle, & Secondary Schools

by: *Deana Hauf, Senior Statistician*

Wyoming's total employment within elementary, middle, and secondary schools was 21,250 in May 2018, with teaching occupations making up almost half of those jobs (10,020, or 47.2%), according to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program.

The OES program for Wyoming is administered by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The OES program is a semi-annual report that collects and produces occupational employment and wage rate estimates for workers in nonfarm establishments. The data presented in this article are for elementary &

secondary schools as identified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Elementary & secondary schools are assigned the NAICS code 6111. Wyoming's elementary, middle, & secondary school employment of 21,250 accounted for 7.9% of Wyoming's total employment of 269,318 in 2018.

Table 1 presents employment and wage data for the 12 teaching occupations with the greatest employment in elementary & secondary schools in Wyoming by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code and title. Of the 10,020 teaching occupations in Wyoming, elementary school teachers, except special education, had the greatest employment, with 2,600, or 25.9% of all

**Table 1: Employment for Teachers in Elementary, Middle, and Secondary Schools in Wyoming, May 2018**

SOC <sup>a</sup> Code	Title	Employment			Annual Wage	
		N	% of All Teachers	% of All Occupations	Mean	Median
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	2,600	25.9	12.2	\$58,943	\$58,549
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	2,400	24.0	11.3	\$30,912	\$30,656
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Career/Technical Ed	1,820	18.2	8.6	\$60,868	\$60,334
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special & Career/Technical Educa	1,120	11.2	5.3	\$60,746	\$60,263
25-2052	Special Education Teachers, Kindergarten & Elementary School	600	6.0	2.8	\$60,738	\$60,256
25-2012	Kindergarten Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	420	4.2	2.0	\$58,106	\$57,744
25-2054	Special Ed. Teachers, Secondary School	360	3.6	1.7	\$59,527	\$59,360
25-2053	Special Ed. Teachers, Middle School	260	2.6	1.2	\$60,339	\$59,431
25-2032	Career/Technical Education Teachers, Secondary School	230	2.3	1.1	\$60,727	\$60,419
25-3097	Teachers & Instructors, All Other, Except Substitute Teachers	130	1.3	0.6	\$56,496	\$58,905
25-2023	Career/Technical Education Teachers, Middle School	50	0.5	0.2	\$60,364	\$59,924
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	30	0.3	0.1	\$52,237	\$53,831
<b>Total Employment for Teachers</b>		<b>10,020</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>\$59,881</b>	
<b>Total Employment for Elementary, Middle, &amp; Secondary Schools</b>		<b>21,250</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$49,834</b>	

<sup>a</sup>Standard Occupational Classification.

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/20.

teachers. Substitute teachers made up 2,400 (24.0%) of teaching jobs. Secondary school teachers had the third highest employment at 1,820 (18.2%), followed by middle school teachers with 1,120 (11.2%).

The annual mean wage for all occupations in elementary, middle, & secondary schools was \$49,834, which includes education administrators (principals), janitors, cooks, and librarians. The annual mean wage for teaching occupations was higher at \$59,881.

While teachers made up nearly half of the employment in Wyoming's schools, there were also 9,060 (42.6%) non-teaching jobs in elementary, middle, & secondary

schools in May 2018. Table 2 shows the 15 occupations other than teachers with the greatest employment in schools. The support occupation with the highest employment was teacher assistants (3,230, or 35.7% of non-teaching jobs). The next three highest support occupations all had employment around 1,000: janitors & cleaners, bus drivers, and secretaries & administrative assistants. These three occupations had an average annual wage of between \$35,716 and \$40,416. Cooks followed with 460 jobs.

Occupational Employment Statistics data for Wyoming are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm>.

**Table 2: Fifteen Largest Support Occupations in Elementary, Middle, & Secondary Schools in Wyoming, May 2018**

SOC <sup>a</sup> Code	Title	N	Employment		Annual Wage	
			% of All Support Occupations	% of All Occupations	Mean	Median
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	3,230	35.7	15.2	\$31,800	\$31,027
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	1,000	11.0	4.7	\$35,716	\$35,300
53-3022	Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	1,000	11.0	4.7	\$38,377	\$37,909
43-6014	Secretaries & Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical	990	10.9	4.7	\$40,416	\$39,033
35-2012	Cooks, Institution & Cafeteria	460	5.1	2.2	\$32,298	\$30,999
11-9032	Education Administrators, Elementary & Secondary School	400	4.4	1.9	\$97,067	\$96,303
33-9099	Protective Service Workers, All Other	400	4.4	1.9	\$31,509	\$30,736
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, & Vocational Counselors	350	3.9	1.6	\$64,103	\$63,340
21-1021	Child, Family, & School Social Workers	230	2.5	1.1	\$63,501	\$65,691
19-3031	Clinical, Counseling, & School Psychologists	220	2.4	1.0	\$78,449	\$76,180
49-9071	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	190	2.1	0.9	\$47,986	\$47,170
29-1141	Registered Nurses	160	1.8	0.8	\$55,102	\$55,828
29-1127	Speech-Language Pathologists	150	1.7	0.7	\$66,979	\$66,894
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	150	1.7	0.7	\$29,561	\$29,486
13-1151	Training & Development Specialists	130	1.4	0.6	\$66,564	\$67,586
<b>Total Employment Of 15 Largest Occupations Other than Teachers</b>		<b>9,060</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42.6</b>		
<b>Total Employment for Elementary, Middle, and Secondary Schools</b>		<b>21,250</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$49,834</b>	

<sup>a</sup>Standard Occupational Classification.

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/28/20.



## Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 3.7% in January 2020

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate remained unchanged from December to January at 3.7%. Wyoming's unemployment rate was slightly higher than its January 2019 level of 3.5% and very similar to the U.S. unemployment rate of 3.6%. The state's labor force grew by an estimated 1,772 people, or 0.6% from a year earlier.

From January 2019 to January 2020, unemployment rates fell in 13 counties, rose in eight counties and were unchanged in Campbell and Fremont counties. The largest increases occurred in Sweetwater (up from 4.5% to 5.4%), Platte (up from 3.8% to 4.6%), and Sublette (up from 5.1% to 5.9%) counties. The largest decreases were seen in Johnson (down from 5.1% to 4.5%) and Crook (down from 3.6% to 3.1%) counties.

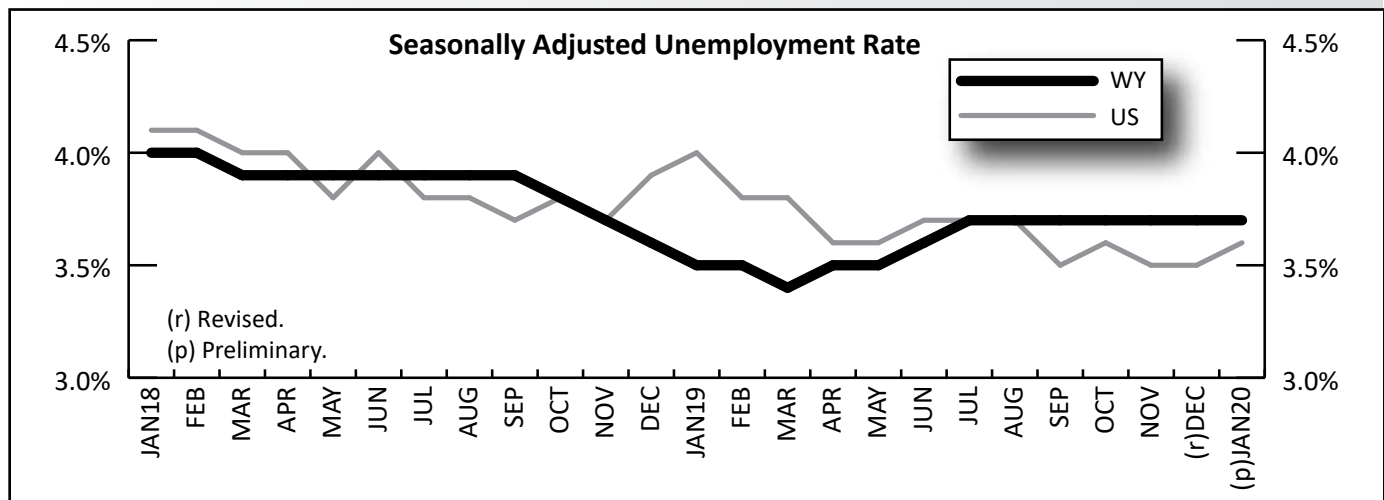
Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern

and increased from December to January. Colder weather and the end of the holiday shopping season often bring seasonal job losses in January in many sectors, including construction, retail trade, government, and professional & business services. Large increases in unemployment were seen in Big Horn (up from 3.7% to 5.4%), Washakie (up from 3.6% to 4.6%), Sheridan (up from 3.4% to 4.3%), Sublette (up from 5.0% to 5.9%), and Sweetwater (up from 4.5% to 5.4%) counties. Teton County's unemployment rate fell from 2.9% to 2.7%.

Sublette County posted the highest unemployment rate in January at 5.9%. It was followed by Fremont County at 5.6%, and Big Horn and Sweetwater counties, each at 5.4%. The lowest unemployment rates occurred in Teton County at 2.7%, Converse County at 3.0%, Crook County at 3.1%, and Weston County at 3.2%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) decreased from 280,900 in January 2019 to 280,500 in January 2020, a slight decline of 400 jobs (-0.1%).

<sup>1</sup> Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.



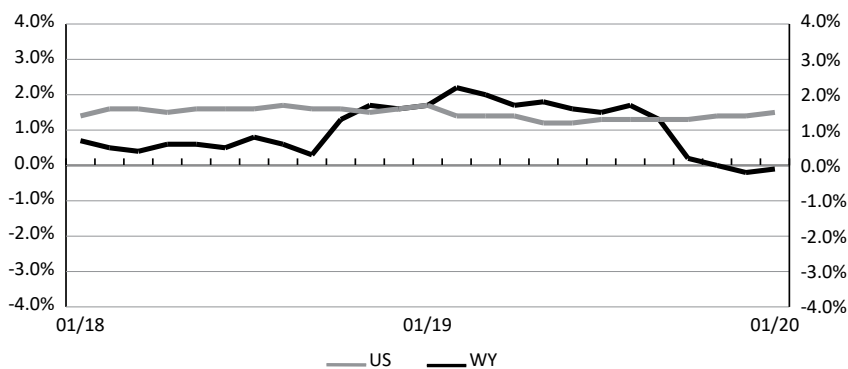
## Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, January 2020

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

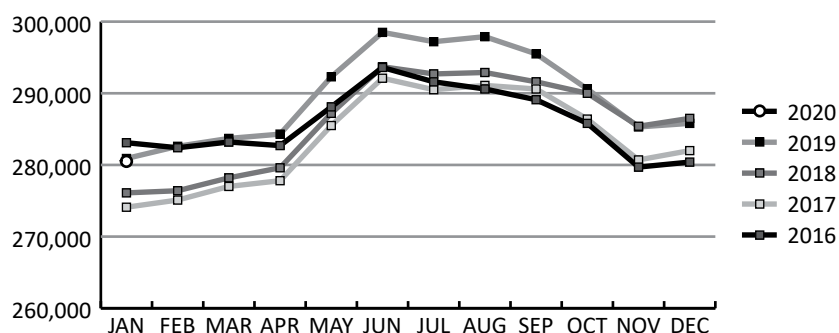
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>279,386</b>	<b>280,500</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	20,466	20,400	-66	-0.3%
Construction	18,786	20,000	1,214	6.1%
Manufacturing	10,068	10,100	32	0.3%
Wholesale Trade	8,312	8,300	-12	-0.1%
Retail Trade	27,753	27,700	-53	-0.2%
Transportation & Utilities	14,537	14,900	363	2.4%
Information	3,349	3,300	-49	-1.5%
Financial Activities	11,097	11,100	3	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	18,494	18,100	-394	-2.2%
Educational & Health Services	28,902	28,900	-2	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	34,366	34,300	-66	-0.2%
Other Services	16,044	15,800	-244	-1.5%
Government	67,212	67,600	388	0.6%

Projections were run in February 2020 and based on QCEW data through September 2019.

### Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



### State Unemployment Rates January 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.9
Alaska	6.0
Mississippi	5.5
Louisiana	5.3
District of Columbia	5.2
West Virginia	5.0
New Mexico	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.7
Arizona	4.5
Kentucky	4.3
Ohio	4.1
Delaware	4.0
California	3.9
Washington	3.9
Michigan	3.8
New Jersey	3.8
New York	3.8
Connecticut	3.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Nevada	3.6
North Carolina	3.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Arkansas	3.5
Illinois	3.5
Missouri	3.5
Montana	3.5
Texas	3.5
Wisconsin	3.5
Rhode Island	3.4
South Dakota	3.4
Maryland	3.3
Oklahoma	3.3
Oregon	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Minnesota	3.2
Georgia	3.1
Indiana	3.1
Kansas	3.1
Maine	3.1
Nebraska	2.9
Florida	2.8
Idaho	2.8
Iowa	2.8
Massachusetts	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Hawaii	2.7
Virginia	2.7
New Hampshire	2.6
Colorado	2.5
Utah	2.5
South Carolina	2.4
Vermont	2.4
North Dakota	2.3

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

## State Unemployment Rates January 2020 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 20	Dec 19	Jan 19	Jan 20 Dec 19	Jan 20 Jan 19
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.1	6.2	6.0	-1.6	1.7
Construction	1.7	1.9	1.8	-10.5	-5.6
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.5	5.6	5.2	-1.8	5.8
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 20	Dec 19	Jan 19	Jan 20 Dec 19	Jan 20 Jan 19
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2
Construction	1.3	1.4	1.4	-7.1	-7.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.5	4.6	4.5	-2.2	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 20	Dec 19	Jan 19	Jan 20 Dec 19	Jan 20 Jan 19
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.9	2.1	2.0	-9.5	-5.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-3.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.8	1.9	1.8	-5.3	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.3	7.6	8.1	9.2	2.5
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.6
Alaska	6.6
Louisiana	5.7
West Virginia	5.4
Mississippi	5.3
District of Columbia	5.1
Ohio	5.1
Pennsylvania	5.1
New Mexico	5.0
Kentucky	4.7
Arizona	4.6
Connecticut	4.4
Montana	4.4
New Jersey	4.4
Washington	4.4
California	4.3
Michigan	4.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Delaware	4.2
Missouri	4.2
Wisconsin	4.2
Arkansas	4.1
Maine	4.1
New York	4.1
North Carolina	4.1
Illinois	4.0
Rhode Island	4.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Minnesota	3.9
Nevada	3.8
Oregon	3.8
South Dakota	3.8
Tennessee	3.8
Texas	3.8
Indiana	3.6
Iowa	3.6
Maryland	3.6
Georgia	3.5
Idaho	3.5
Kansas	3.4
Massachusetts	3.4
Alabama	3.3
Oklahoma	3.3
New Hampshire	3.1
Florida	3.0
Nebraska	3.0
South Carolina	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Hawaii	2.9
Colorado	2.8
North Dakota	2.8
Utah	2.8

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*The number of building permits issued for single family homes in Wyoming rose 20.8% from January 2019 to January 2020.*

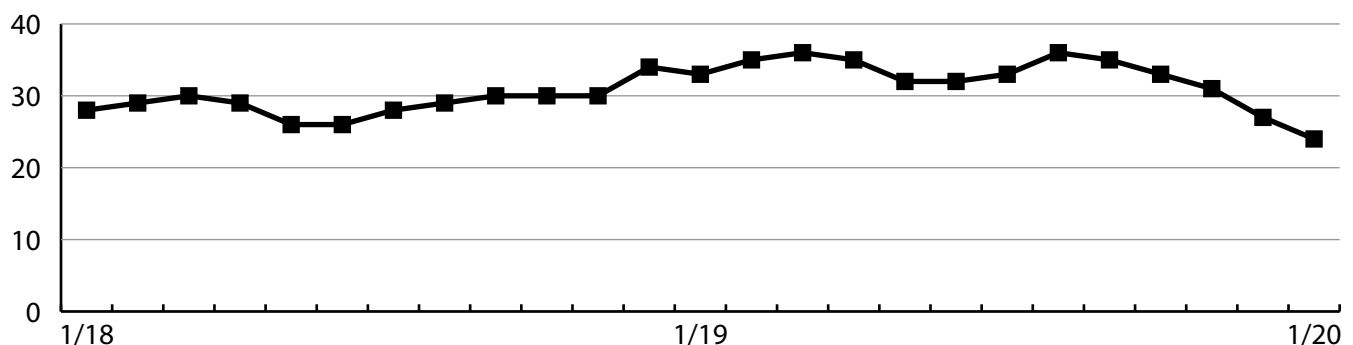
	Jan 2020 (p)	Dec 2019 (r)	Jan 2019 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>280,500</b>	<b>285,800</b>	<b>280,900</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Wyoming State Government	14,300	14,800	14,400	-3.4	-0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,300	47,300	47,100	-2.1	-1.7
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,200	39,200	38,500	-2.6	-0.8
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,083,000	8,058,000	7,749,000	0.3	4.3
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	350,000	277,000	426,000	26.4	-17.8
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,732,000	4,247,000	5,640,000	11.4	-16.1
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	15,558	15,126	15,778	2.9	-1.4
Benefits Paid	\$6,400,982	\$6,150,950	\$5,939,531	4.1	7.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$411.43	\$406.65	\$376.44	1.2	9.3
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	258,815	263,426	256,041	-1.8	1.1
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b>					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	258.0	257.0	251.7	0.4	2.5
Food & Beverages	260.6	259.4	256.2	0.5	1.7
Housing	269.5	268.2	262.3	0.5	2.7
Apparel	120.9	119.1	122.4	1.5	-1.3
Transportation	208.3	208.5	202.6	-0.1	2.8
Medical Care	512.1	509.7	490.2	0.5	4.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	122.0	121.5	120.3	0.4	1.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	139.1	138.8	137.1	0.2	1.5
Other Goods & Services	458.3	455.4	446.0	0.6	2.8
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	199.4	199.2	199.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	103	68	103	51.5	0.0
Valuation	\$29,381,000	\$17,818,000	\$25,878,000	64.9	13.5
Single Family Homes	87	59	72	47.5	20.8
Valuation	\$28,181,000	\$16,864,000	\$22,378,000	67.1	25.9
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	9	12	16	-25.0	-43.8
Valuation	\$2,682,000	\$2,514,000	\$3,124,000	6.7	-14.1
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	51	22	39	131.8	30.8
Valuation	\$8,266,000	\$4,974,000	\$5,928,000	66.2	39.4
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>-27.3</b>

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

<sup>1</sup>Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

**Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming**





## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: **Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor**

*Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from December to January.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jan 2020	Dec 2019	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	Dec 2019	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	Dec 2019	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	Dec 2019	Jan 2019
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>45,059</b>	<b>44,808</b>	<b>44,320</b>	<b>42,679</b>	<b>42,843</b>	<b>41,915</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Big Horn	5,315	5,262	5,063	5,028	5,066	4,787	287	196	276	5.4	3.7	5.5
Fremont	18,861	18,735	18,545	17,813	17,841	17,502	1,048	894	1,043	5.6	4.8	5.6
Hot Springs	2,147	2,137	2,189	2,055	2,051	2,096	92	86	93	4.3	4.0	4.2
Park	14,790	14,721	14,535	14,019	14,074	13,732	771	647	803	5.2	4.4	5.5
Washakie	3,946	3,953	3,988	3,764	3,811	3,798	182	142	190	4.6	3.6	4.8
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>51,030</b>	<b>50,549</b>	<b>49,923</b>	<b>49,027</b>	<b>48,923</b>	<b>47,872</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>2,051</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Campbell	23,768	23,483	22,885	22,857	22,744	22,020	911	739	865	3.8	3.1	3.8
Crook	3,676	3,660	3,620	3,561	3,551	3,488	115	109	132	3.1	3.0	3.6
Johnson	4,094	4,073	4,138	3,908	3,921	3,929	186	152	209	4.5	3.7	5.1
Sheridan	15,657	15,540	15,441	14,987	15,011	14,726	670	529	715	4.3	3.4	4.6
Weston	3,835	3,793	3,839	3,714	3,696	3,709	121	97	130	3.2	2.6	3.4
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>58,812</b>	<b>57,888</b>	<b>58,174</b>	<b>56,197</b>	<b>55,622</b>	<b>55,826</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Lincoln	8,878	8,707	8,757	8,507	8,400	8,373	371	307	384	4.2	3.5	4.4
Sublette	4,237	4,098	4,046	3,988	3,892	3,838	249	206	208	5.9	5.0	5.1
Sweetwater	21,378	21,232	21,213	20,213	20,272	20,263	1,165	960	950	5.4	4.5	4.5
Teton	15,484	14,971	15,217	15,067	14,530	14,790	417	441	427	2.7	2.9	2.8
Uinta	8,835	8,880	8,941	8,422	8,528	8,562	413	352	379	4.7	4.0	4.2
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>81,609</b>	<b>81,247</b>	<b>81,089</b>	<b>78,509</b>	<b>78,590</b>	<b>78,004</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Albany	20,341	20,632	19,716	19,679	20,072	19,042	662	560	674	3.3	2.7	3.4
Goshen	6,644	6,680	6,665	6,401	6,453	6,447	243	227	218	3.7	3.4	3.3
Laramie	48,863	48,232	48,645	46,919	46,586	46,672	1,944	1,646	1,973	4.0	3.4	4.1
Niobrara	1,224	1,217	1,268	1,182	1,176	1,232	42	41	36	3.4	3.4	2.8
Platte	4,537	4,486	4,795	4,328	4,303	4,611	209	183	184	4.6	4.1	3.8
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>56,332</b>	<b>56,048</b>	<b>54,740</b>	<b>53,866</b>	<b>53,860</b>	<b>52,404</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Carbon	7,973	7,891	7,623	7,634	7,605	7,290	339	286	333	4.3	3.6	4.4
Converse	9,045	8,928	8,158	8,770	8,662	7,908	275	266	250	3.0	3.0	3.1
Natrona	39,314	39,229	38,959	37,462	37,593	37,206	1,852	1,636	1,753	4.7	4.2	4.5
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>292,840</b>	<b>290,539</b>	<b>288,249</b>	<b>280,278</b>	<b>279,838</b>	<b>276,023</b>	<b>12,562</b>	<b>10,701</b>	<b>12,226</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.7	3.7	3.5
U.S. ....										4.0	3.4	4.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.6	3.5	4.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2020. Run Date 03/2020.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

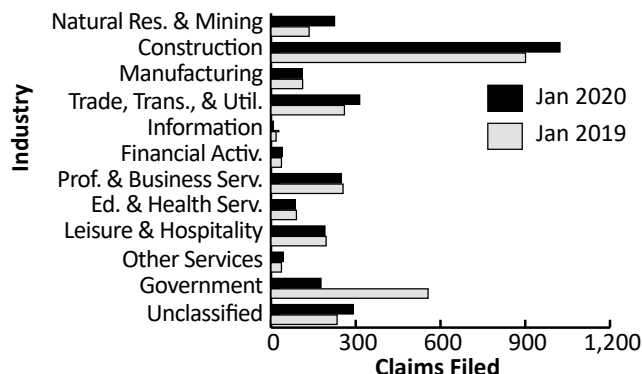
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: **Patrick Manning, Principal Economist**

Over the year, the largest increases in initial claims were seen in construction (122 claims, or 13.5%) and natural resources & mining (90 claims, or 66.7%).

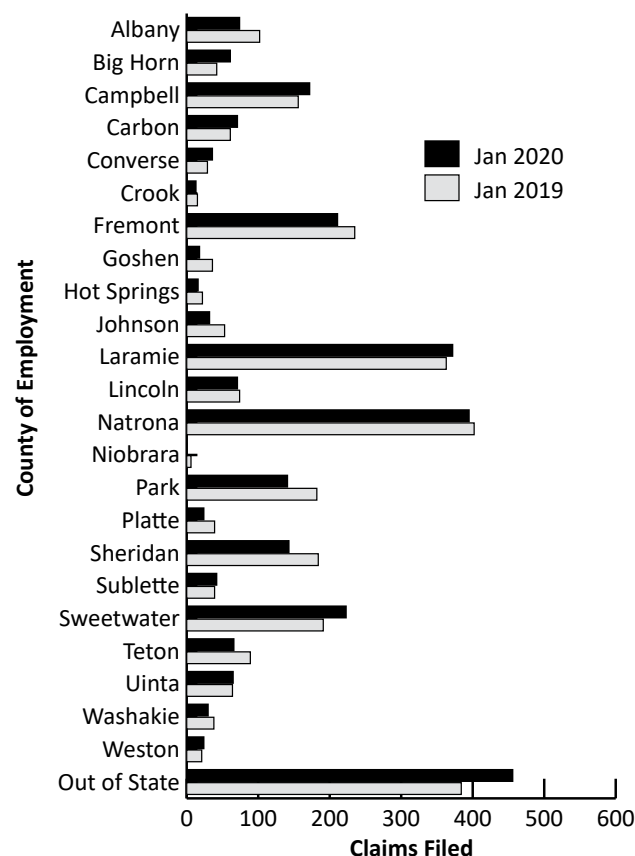
## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, January 2020



## Initial Claims

Initial Claims	Percent Change				
			Claims Filed		
	Claims Filed		Jan 20	Jan 20	Jan 20
	Jan 20	Dec 19	Jan 19	Dec 19	Jan 19
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,766	2,779	2,841	-0.5	-2.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,362	1,481	1,150	-8.0	18.4
Natural Res. & Mining	225	285	135	-21.1	66.7
Mining	206	263	121	-21.7	70.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	7	6	6	16.7	16.7
Construction	1,023	1,099	901	-6.9	13.5
Manufacturing	111	96	112	15.6	-0.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	935	783	899	19.4	4.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	314	209	260	50.2	20.8
Wholesale Trade	38	34	29	11.8	31.0
Retail Trade	148	86	148	72.1	0.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	128	89	83	43.8	54.2
Information	8	5	18	60.0	-55.6
Financial Activities	39	31	37	25.8	5.4
Prof. and Business Svcs.	249	227	255	9.7	-2.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	86	79	90	8.9	-4.4
Leisure & Hospitality	191	195	195	-2.1	-2.1
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	43	31	37	38.7	16.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	177	191	556	-7.3	-68.2
Federal Government	86	122	449	-29.5	-80.8
State Government	17	11	25	54.5	-32.0
Local Government	73	57	82	28.1	-11.0
Local Education	14	15	9	-6.7	55.6
UNCLASSIFIED	291	322	234	-9.6	24.4

## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, January 2020



## Laramie County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>-39.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Construction	141	224	143	-37.1	-1.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	44	29	32	51.7	37.5
Financial Activities	7	1	3	600.0	133.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	53	29	49	82.8	8.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	19	6	18	216.7	5.6
Leisure & Hospitality	19	20	12	-5.0	58.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>-54.9</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-23.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>

## Natrona County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>
Construction	160	188	141	-14.9	13.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	53	51	49	3.9	8.2
Financial Activities	6	9	8	-33.3	-25.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	40	31	50	29.0	-20.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	16	19	21	-15.8	-23.8
Leisure & Hospitality	19	32	14	-40.6	35.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	<b>-91.7</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>38.1</b>

<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

## Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: **Patrick Manning, Principal Economist**

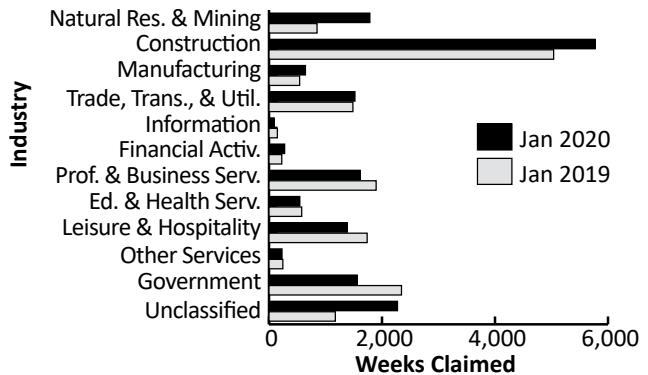
*Continued weeks claimed increased by 1,431 (8.8%) while the total number of unique claimants increased by 235 (5.4%).*

### Continued Claims

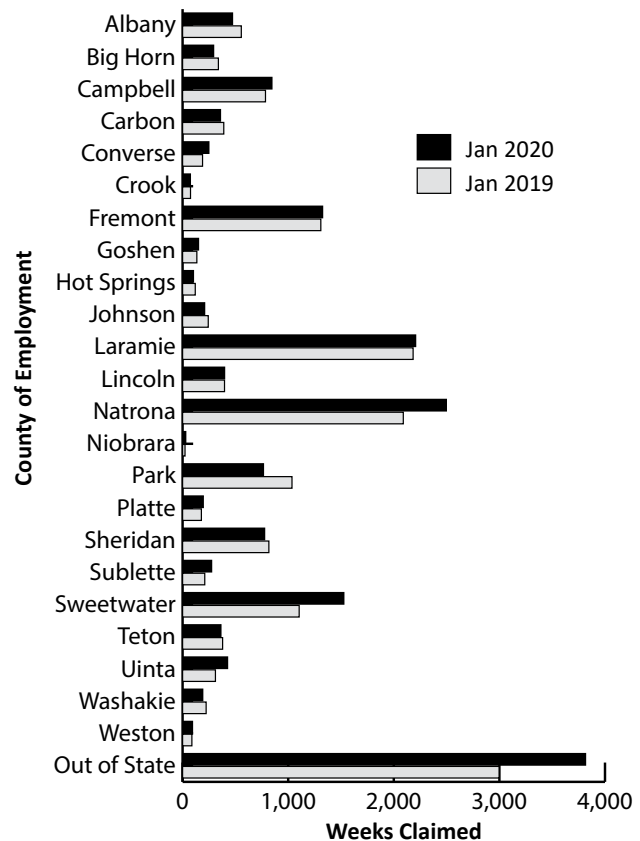
	Claims Filed		Percent Change		Claims Filed
	Jan 20	Dec 19	Jan 19	Dec 19	Jan 19
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	17,707	14,833	16,276	19.4	8.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	4,564	4,798	4,329	-4.9	5.4
Benefit Exhaustions	484	449	479	7.8	1.0
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	10.6%	9.4%	11.1%	1.2%	-0.5%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	8,202	5,884	6,431	39.4	27.5
Natural Res. & Mining	1,785	1,480	850	20.6	110.0
Mining	1,609	1,356	682	18.7	135.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	79	77	86	2.6	-8.1
Construction	5,771	3,943	5,038	46.4	14.5
Manufacturing	645	460	542	40.2	19.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,667	5,630	6,324	0.7	-10.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,521	1,415	1,485	7.5	2.4
Wholesale Trade	241	252	240	-4.4	0.4
Retail Trade	704	621	766	13.4	-8.1
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	576	542	479	6.3	20.3
Information	90	83	148	8.4	-39.2
Financial Activities	277	233	226	18.9	22.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,612	1,361	1,896	18.4	-15.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	545	489	579	11.5	-5.9
Leisure and Hospitality	1,386	1,855	1,737	-25.3	-20.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	230	187	245	23.0	-6.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,562	1,480	2,345	5.5	-33.4
Federal Government	845	775	1,626	9.0	-48.0
State Government	122	109	121	11.9	0.8
Local Government	594	596	598	-0.3	-0.7
Local Education	103	111	119	-7.2	-13.4
UNCLASSIFIED	2,274	1,838	1,174	23.7	93.7
<b>Laramie County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,206	1,793	2,183	23.0	1.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	572	627	575	-8.8	-0.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,145	789	943	45.1	21.4
Construction	1,025	726	885	41.2	15.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	666	699	948	-4.7	-29.7
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	202	216	199	-6.5	1.5
Financial Activities	47	55	41	-14.5	14.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	182	192	443	-5.2	-58.9
Educational and Health Svcs.	77	71	86	8.5	-10.5
Leisure & Hospitality	80	81	89	-1.2	-10.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	123	110	183	11.8	-32.8
UNCLASSIFIED	270	194	108	39.2	150.0
<b>Natrona County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,497	2,051	2,089	21.7	19.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	657	664	581	-1.1	13.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,264	1,008	818	25.4	54.5
Construction	892	662	654	34.7	36.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	949	790	1,086	20.1	-12.6
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	301	253	259	19.0	16.2
Financial Activities	50	21	49	138.1	2.0
Professional & Business Svcs.	271	236	303	14.8	-10.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	110	95	161	15.8	-31.7
Leisure & Hospitality	142	114	211	24.6	-32.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	72	75	118	-4.0	-39.0
UNCLASSIFIED	211	176	65	19.9	224.6

<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, January 2020



### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, January 2020



**Wyoming Department of Workforce  
Services, Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760  
Casper, WY 82602**

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